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THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN—Martial law was declared in Spain; the commune was declared in two towns near Valencia and the local police driven out; twenty-six were wounded when soldiers fired on would-be rescuers of prisoners at Bilbao. It was semi-officially announced in Paris that France and Germany were near an agreement about Morocco. Berlin was less optimistic. Impartial forecasts of tomorrow's elections in Canada gave the Laurier government a majority of between twenty and thirty seats. Czar attended a mass at Kiev for the repose of the soul of Mr. Stolypin. The Irish railway strike continued to spread, virtually cutting off all traffic in England, Ireland and Scotland. Mr. Min, ex-President of Haiti, and for many years a political agitator there, died in virtual exile at St. Thomas, Danish West Indies.

DOMESTIC—After a run through the northern part of Michigan, President Taft spent the afternoon in South St. Marie and the night in Marquette. Judge Peter S. Grosscup announced in Chicago that he would accept the Federal bench in October. Six officials of the United Shoe Machinery Company were indicted by the federal grand jury in Boston, charged with violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. The cruise of the Pacific fleet to Hawaii was ordered postponed by the Navy Department, in order that the vessels may assemble in Hawaii for the annual maneuvers. The ground breaking exercises of the Panama Exposition. John W. Rosenbaum was killed in De Witt, Iowa, when his airplane fell five feet into a creek near Harrisburg, Penn., and escaped with bruises. Governor Dix, in a paper read before the Municipal Congress in Chicago, said that the civil government was impossible until cities had real home rule.

CITY—Stocks were weak. Mayor Gaynor yielded a small point relating to contracts for construction in new chartered boroughs. Borough President McAdams said the Board of Estimate would select a site for the courthouse within the six miles allowed under the Stillwell bill. The federal grand jury at New York proceeded in equity against the Kindling Wood Trust, alleging restraint of trade in violation of the Sherman law. Dr. Henry H. Chapman returned from the American Hospital Association, to be better than those of Europe. A street railway expert testified that a general free transfer system would result in a 10 per cent reduction in wages and a big loss to the companies. Apparatus invented by a member of the Fire Department to enable smoke eaters to get up stairs more easily, was tested successfully. The rejection by the court of a grand jury drawn by the Sheriff of Hudson County, N. J., was regarded as a success. The Democratic political campaign in Jersey City.

THE WEATHER—Indications for today: Generally fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 78 degrees; lowest, 58.

WABBLING.

Our neighbor "The Times" seems to be a little wabbling in the valuations which it puts from time to time on the activities of the tariff board. It is not willing to sneer at the members of the board as "non-experts," from whom no material assistance in revising the tariff schedules is to be expected, thus showing itself more open-minded than "The World," and Speaker Clark and Mr. Underwood. But it said yesterday, after concerning mildly in an excellent statement of the board's uses from Mr. Henry R. Towne:

We thoroughly approve of the work the board might do, and we are glad that a beginning has been made in the right direction. But we think Mr. Taft has overworked the plan, given the board an impracticable task, and somewhat discredited it.

About two weeks ago "The Times" said in an article comparing our board with the German board:

It would be a costly error to submit our tariff legislation at this stage to the sole and controlling guidance of the gentlemen whom Mr. Taft has employed as a tariff board.

That is the view of Messrs. Clark and Underwood, these statesmen having found it advisable at the last session of Congress to undertake tariff legislation for political purposes only. But it does not harmonize with "The Times's" former cordial attitude toward the reform in methods of tariff revision involved in the substitution of an expert board's findings for the *ex parte* testimony of tariff beneficiaries or the guesses of Congressmen. On January 30, 1911, our neighbor, commending the purpose of those who were working for the establishment of a permanent tariff board, said:

Their purpose has been to secure the employment of a board of sensible and impartial men, qualified by experience and study, and clothed with reasonable authority, to make a careful and practical operation of the various duties imposed by the tariff and to continue the inquiry for the enlightenment of Congress, the Executive and the public. It is not likely to make a complete and final decision upon the tariff or to better it down. The cardinal principle of protection or free trade is not involved at all. The whole aim simply is to secure a body which will necessarily be as much advantage to honest men on one side of the question as to those on the other. If a good commission is selected, and given confidence in the sagacity and sincerity of President Taft in this regard, it will be what may be called a measure of national sanitation, and Heaven knows that it is needed. There has never been in the twisted and tangled history of our tariff an instance of a measure supported by so many and moving interests involved in tariff legislation, which is another proof of the need of sanitation and of the probability that we shall get it through this method.

Since this was written the Tariff

Board has been enlarged by President Taft and made more representative and non-partisan. It is busy doing work which, as "The Times" said, "will necessarily be of as much advantage to 'honest men on one side of the question' as to those on the other." Why, then, not await the result of its investigations with patience and confidence? Can it be that "The Times" feels called upon to disparage the Tariff Board now merely because Mr. Clark and Mr. Underwood did not want to be hampered by its findings when they made their recent hodge-podge political revision of the wool, cotton, iron and steel and chemical schedules?

WILL IT BE "VOTE FIRST AND READ AFTERWARD"?

The weakness of the charter at Albany is to be seen in the plan to prolong the session to next week and in the Tammany talk of possible elimination of the provision giving the Mayor the veto over rapid transit contracts and franchises and the scheme to free the civil service administration from state supervision. Thus it is hoped to obtain the votes of Independent Democratic Senators to make concessions to those who are unwilling to see the control of rapid transit development taken out of the hands of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and turned over to the Mayor or who are opposed to the plan for a Tammanyized civil service system in this city.

But even if the Mayor's rapid transit veto section and the civil service section should be changed, the charter ought not to be jammed through in the few days which the Democratic leaders plan to give for the passage of this legislation. No one has yet seen the rewritten charter in this city. A few persons have examined it hastily at Albany, but the public in this city has not had a chance even to read it, and will not have a chance to digest it if it is passed next week.

The changes are extensive, 150 pages of them, according to the dispatches. Who knows what they contain, or what will be their effect? Certainly the public does not and can not, for only a few days are allowed between the issue of the revised charter and its adoption. All that the public has is an interested statement of what the new provisions signify, made by certain legislators who have drafted or are supposed to have drafted them. Do these men know what the changes really amount to? They are only supposed to have drafted them, while the Mayor says he has rewritten the charter and made it "perfect," and what is known of the preparation of the original Murphy-Gaynor charter lends color to the supposition that still others are really responsible for the revision. What is all this new matter to be found upon 150 pages? The stockholders of a high finance combination, since come to grief, were told to "vote first and discuss afterward." Is that to be the way with the new charter? Will Governor Dix permit it?

Already there are indications of the unpleasant surprises that will be in store for the public if the "vote first and discuss afterward" method is applied to the charter, for a hasty dip into the new document at Albany reveals a brand new extension of the Mayor's veto power, this time to items of the annual budget, which the legislators in charge of the revision did not mention in the schedule of changes. How many more "perfections" of this sort are hidden away in the 500 or more pages which no one has had time to read and which it is proposed that no one shall have time to understand?

AGRICULTURAL ANTIQUITY.

The current number of "The Atlantic Monthly" contains a practical and profitable enlargement, from the pen of David Buffum, upon the often suggested but seldom considered theme of the antiquity of farming. Emerson's familiar epigram, "The first farmer was the first man," is quite true, but it is too much regarded in a merely academic light, if not indeed in a light of reproach to the agricultural calling. Not only the caricaturist and jocosmith, with their portrayal of the farmer as a creature more fantastically impossible than the fabled geyser, but a very considerable number of persons who should know better regard or affect to regard agriculture as the most primitive of occupations, not only in point of time, but also in point of development and culture, and, therefore, as essentially rude and uncouth, and as only now, through the introduction of "scientific" methods, being redeemed from its low estate and made worthy of rank among the great arts of the world.

Mr. Buffum, discussing "The Farmer's Pedigree," addresses himself chiefly to the status of agriculture in classical Greece and Rome, and reminds us of what every schoolboy should know, but what nearly every man forgets, that practice of it and writing upon it engaged much of the attention of some of the greatest men of those times. He cites Xenophon, who deserves to be remembered as a farmer and horseman no less than as a historian or a commander; Cato, a man of consummate authority on all practical matters and "the first agriculturist of his time"; Varro, "the most learned of all Romans," and Virgil, the unchallenged prince of the Latin poets. The fact that such men gave much of the best thought of their lives to practical farming should give securely the place which agriculture held amid "the glory that was Greece and the grandeur that was Rome." That alone is an important thing, but that is by no means all that is involved in "the farmer's pedigree."

The fact is that in those times farming was one of the most highly developed and even learned of the arts. In practical knowledge of horses and cattle, their care and breeding, of soils and crops and of the multifarious activities and tasks of the farm the ancients had an expert knowledge which is scarcely surpassed in our day. It was, of course, far differently acquired. Chemistry and bacteriology were unknown, and agricultural colleges had not been dreamed of. But the great farmers of classic times gained their knowledge through careful and sympathetic and intensely practical application to the study and cultivation of the matter in hand, with the result that they were able not only to be successful farmers but also to write treatises on agriculture which might with profit be read and studied by the farmers of the present day. Indeed, we must conclude with Mr. Buffum, that it would be advantageous for the agricultural instructors of today to take a page from the books of Varro, Cato and Xenophon, so that while they will not surpass those theoretical knowledge, they will more strongly emphasize the

value of the knowledge which comes from a close intimacy with the subject in a purely practical way.

DIX AND DIRECT NOMINATIONS.

Dispatches from Albany say that Governor Dix's advocacy of direct nomination legislation is receiving no attention. He will make a new appeal to the Legislature to fulfill the Democratic platform pledge, but it will be ignored. The Democratic leaders can safely ignore his request. It has absolutely no public support. The public and Governor Dix are far apart on direct nominations. The Governor wants any kind of direct nominations that will be perfectly satisfactory to Murphy and his sort. The public wants the kind of direct nominations that will make trouble for Murphy and the bosses.

If the Governor were advocating direct nominations not merely for the sake of being able to say that the Democratic party had carried out its promises, but because of their advantage to the public—because they would destroy bossism and put the control of nominations directly into the people's hands—he would not lack public support. And he would not be listened to with contemptuous indifference by the bosses. Governor Dix wants the kind of direct nominations to which the bosses have no objections; the public is interested solely in the kind to which the bosses have the strongest objections.

The Democratic platform promised the public bread, and Governor Dix is begging Murphy for heaven's sake at least to give it a stone. The public shows only a languid interest in his efforts in its behalf.

STOLYPIN'S DEATH, AND AFTER.

The death of Mr. Stolypin is said to arouse acute fear among the Jews of Russia that there will presently be a renewal of "pogroms," or massacre, outrage and loot, directed against them. The fear is natural, and it will not be surprising if it is realized. There is nobody left in the Russian government who hates the Jews more than Mr. Stolypin did; but there is also nobody left who has the power to restrain hatred within discreet limits and to permit its manifestation at only opportune times. If the Slav mob now thinks it fitting to mark the Prime Minister's death with an orgy of rape and loot and slaughter, it is difficult to tell who will or can restrain it.

Yet the government ought surely to be prudent in view of the circumstances of Mr. Stolypin's death and the relations thereto of its own police department. Rogoff will now be tried for actual murder and not a mere attempt at it. The trial will be by court martial and summary, if not secret, and there may be no complete revelation of all that might be testified concerning his extraordinary status and activities. Enough is already known, however, to mark the case as one which is not unique in Russian experience—though we should hope it to be rare—but for which it would probably be difficult to find a parallel in any other country, at least in recent times.

Rogoff was a professional traitor. He was a member of a revolutionary society and at the same time an employee of that branch of the police whose province it was to detect and suppress revolutionary societies, and he was loyal to neither. Each of them knew of his connection with the other, and retained him in its confidence in the expectation that he would betray the other to it. The revolutionists thought that they had a trusted agent in the police department, and the police thought that they had one in the revolutionary circle. Both were deceived, for the scoundrel betrayed both; on which account neither is deserving of pity, nor entitled to be surprised.

The cases of Azeff and Lopukhin, two years ago, are a sufficient reminder of the prevalence of such practices in Russia, and a sufficient explanation of the detestation in which the Russian police service is largely held. It is difficult to avoid the conclusion that on the proverbial principle of fighting fire with fire—the Russian government has not infrequently treated treason as an asset. The ethics of that policy may be left for academic discussion by those who have never resorted to detective work of any kind which involved deception or false personation. The practical wisdom of it is another matter, not so difficult to determine.

PERISHABLE.

Japan's abandonment of Port Arthur as a naval base is a fresh illustration of the quick deterioration of investments for military purposes. Fortresses become obsolete, armor and armament become antiquated, ships go into the reserve line before they have been ten years out of the yards, and most of the equipment of modern armies and navies is liable to be condemned at any moment by some new invention in the arts of destruction. War in itself is the most wasteful of human activities, and even in preparations for it waste rules unchecked.

It cost hundreds of millions of dollars to create a great naval and military post at Port Arthur. China started the work, Russia continued it with a lavish hand and treasure sunk in the two sieges must be added to the huge total expended on this former key to the northern Chinese coast. But now that Corea has become Japanese and Manchuria is safe from Russian aggression, Japan finds the great fortress on the Liaotung useless for strategic purposes. A new base is to be established in Korea, commanding the entrance to the Yellow Sea and the Gulf of Pechili, and also affording better protection of the Straits of Corea and the western coast of Japan. At this point the work of building docks and fortifications will have to be done all over again, and Port Arthur will be relegated to the status of a mere commercial port.

Every military nation has to face the probability of similar changes in conditions, making existing investments practically worthless. The progress of the ships of every navy toward the scrap heap is lamentably brief, and fortifications have a life nowadays by no means equal to that of the average man. Big guns can be fired only a limited number of times. Each generation inherits practically no military capital from the preceding generation, and must rely upon its own resources to create its own defense. Costly as actual war is, preparation for it is even a greater burden because of the perishability of the means and implements with which war is waged.

In the most orderly and best governed city in the world a pickpocket robs the Mayor's companion on a walk. Is there

any authority for this in Lecky or St. Augustine?

Maine evidently wants a good deal of water in its whiskey.

The shoe machinery trust and the kindling wood trust are both attacked under the Sherman act in one day. How long will it be before the combinations realize that the law and the government mean business?

If the Democratic leaders in the Legislature keep on eliminating bad features from the charter in the face of the pressure of public opinion Murphy will soon come to regard it with indifference. If it is not sufficiently bad it may not be passed after all.

Every time Maine's vote on the prohibition recall has been counted a different result has been announced. Why not put the official canvass in the hands of a few competent experts?

The makers of the new apportionment for Congress probably thought that they could embarrass certain members of the Republican State Committee by throwing them together in one district. If the rearrangement is distasteful to those members there is an obvious remedy. The basis of representation on the committee can be changed and the State Senate districts be taken as units. The state committee would probably be just as representative and efficient if its members were selected from the Senate districts, as Democratic state committees now are.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Wheeling, W. Va., is trying to get some of Pittsburgh's business, and is going after some tin can contracts. It is a big trade, as only one of the many packing concerns interested uses nearly three million cans annually for locking up alone. These range in size from cans of fifty pounds capacity down to those holding only one pound, about two hundred and fifty thousand of the largest size being used, with prospects that the amount will be doubled within a short time.

Pittsburgh Millionaire—So there's a hitch in the marriage arrangement, is there? His Grace's Solicitor-General, Sir, informed the duke that you wouldn't let your daughter enter the ring at over \$10,000, and he instructs me to tell you that the duke's last week's bid of \$5,000. Your daughter must make the weight or the marriage is off—Puck.

HORSE SENSE?

[Note: A letter to The Tribune, signed "Horse Sense," asks if A. A. cannot satirize the horse sense of the straw hat on September 15.]

Why satirize the New York man. Who dofs his "lid" when rule decrees? To "follow" is the safer plan. When comes the autumn breeze. If you've the time pray kindly note. We now must wear an overcoat.

"Horse Sense" may satirize, but I prefer to stick to a horse. To-morrow, upon the breast of who fights shy. Of death within a day. Another thing, and one alone; Know you, I have removed my own! A. W. U.

Possibilities of the new metallic hat for fashionable feminine wear are illimitable. Modern industrial science has been helping to find out just what tin cans. Now we shall have them worked up into acceptable military instead of employed as filling for the latest long-tailed coat. The hat making the profanity of the man with the pickaxe excavating for new buildings. From two ordinary tin cans the hat maker has created an indestructible garden hat defying wear and tear and the very elements themselves—save lightning, of course. These hats, which last days ought to be provided against by a diminutive lightning rod—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The recent denunciations of the hat check nuisance as practiced in restaurants gave a man courage to refuse to give his hat to a buttoned waiter in a restaurant lobby. On Thursday evening a larger boy followed him into the dining room, demanded the hat, said it was the rule and was upheld in his demand by the head waiter. After a few words of further protest the hat was surrendered, a check handed over and the man and the woman accompanying him had their dinner. Leaving the place he did not redeem his hat. "It's only a question of time," he said. "To-morrow is the last day for straw hats and I'll keep the check till next season and demand my property. In the mean time I know at least one man who refused to be held up."

"There's only one objection to these apartments," said the agent of the building. "From these two windows you can't see the city, but you can see the building of the neighbors on both sides of you."

THE FIREARMS AMENDMENT.

Writer Sees Absurdities in the Working of the Sullivan Law.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Some of the aspects of the amendment to the penal law known as the Sullivan law in relation to dangerous weapons seem to have escaped notice, although they are well worth considering.

Section 1,875, as amended, makes it a misdemeanor for any person to have a revolver or pistol in his possession, without a license, anywhere in the State of New York, but provides that it shall not apply to "any authorized military or police organizations, when parading, nor to members thereof when going to and from the places of meeting of their respective organizations."

Officers and non-commissioned officers of the United States army and navy and of the national guard and privates in the cavalry, field artillery and signal corps are all armed with the revolver or automatic pistol, and as will be seen at a glance, they may lawfully have these weapons in their possession when parading and when going to and from the places of meeting of their respective organizations. These duties occupy only a few hours each year, and the interesting question then arises, What is to become of the revolvers the remainder of the time? They must remain in the possession of some one, but whoever that unfortunate person may be, he is guilty of a misdemeanor.

The military law of the State of New York prescribes the following separate and distinct kinds of duty for the national guard and naval militia (Section 11 to 116): Drills, parades, small arms practice, camp and field service and cruises, instruction in United States forts, service in aid of civil authorities, and service in case of insurrection or invasion. On these, parades seldom occupy more than one or two days in the course of the year, and by far the larger portion of the service consists of drills, small arms practice, camp and field service and cruises, and instruction in United States forts.

When performing any kind of duty other than a parade, an officer or enlisted man of the national guard, whose armament includes the revolver, and the following elements of his armament, he is guilty of a misdemeanor, if he does not, he disobeys orders and is subject to military discipline. When off duty, if he takes his revolver home with him he is ought to do if he wishes to become a good revolver shot he is guilty of a misdemeanor; if he leaves it with any one else, the person with whom he leaves it is the guilty man. Members of the national guard and privates in the cavalry are no exception. These clubs never parade, but if they are incorporated it would seem that they might be classed as "authorized civil organizations," in which case a member of such a club would be exempt when going to and

from the place of meeting of his organization, but at no other time. In order for him to obey the law, therefore, it is necessary for him to keep in perpetual motion going to and from his clubhouse. He is safe as long as he is moving, but as soon as he pauses at either end of his journey or in the middle of it, he at once becomes guilty of a misdemeanor.

Civilians who are not members of clubs are wholly without the gun, and it is illegal for them to have revolvers in their possession at all without a license, although every one of them ought to have a revolver and practise himself in its use. And such a license may be granted or withheld at pleasure by the official to whom application is made, a fee of any amount may be charged for it, and the local authorities in any municipality may decide not to grant any such license at all. The State of New York authorizes the holders of revolver matches, open to both soldiers and civilians, on its range at Blairstown, and such matches are being held there this week in the tournament of the New York State Rifle Association. Yet every one who takes part in them is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Doubtless some of the difficulties here suggested will never arise in practice. For instance, it is not likely that any one will hunt up trained army officers for having a revolver in his possession. But the fact that the law is so insane that it cannot possibly be enforced is not an argument in its favor.

LEONARD B. SMITH.
New York, Sept. 19, 1911.

LIBERTY VS. LICENSES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I have endeavored to ascertain whether the provision forbidding me to have pistols in my house subjected me to forcible search by breaking into my house, unless I obtain a license.

I believe that our liberties are being licensed away one by one, and that the submission of the people to authority wrongfully exercised in little things is only a prelude to greater aggressions. Police ask me—even magistrates ask—whether persons using their right of free speech to make political addresses under the Constitution have a "license" for so doing. Last year I am arrested at a different belief were immune from arrest for public speaking because my beliefs were different from the platforms of the dominant parties. A witness testified that I did not raise my voice above ordinary tones, and the magistrate discharged me, after looking in vain for authority for holding me. I am licensed constantly, and I find the newspapers have been held to be seditious and their editors prosecuted for printing the truth in political matters.

Every petty official who tries to use his power improperly conferred on him by his superiors finds a willing victim, as a rule, who submits to invasions of his liberty, because he is considered a crank if he "makes a fuss" and "causes a disturbance." JOSEPH F. DARLING.
New York, Sept. 19, 1911.

CANADIAN VICEROY'S PLANS.

Earl Grey to Leave Montreal for Quebec on October 5.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]

Ottawa, Sept. 19.—Announcement was made at the government headquarters today that Governor General Earl Grey will leave Montreal for Quebec on October 5 preparatory to taking his final departure from Canada the following day. Earl and Countess Grey will attend a race in Ottawa for the Earl Grey Challenge Cup, to be competed for by teams from Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa and other Junco clubs.

Farwell dinners will be given to the Governor General and his family at the Mount Royal Club of Montreal will give a farewell reception to the earl and countess.

SCOTTISH RITE MEN MEET.

Supreme Council of the Order in 99th Annual Session.

Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 19.—The increase in membership in Scottish Rite Masonic bodies in the last year has been the greatest in the history of the order, according to reports submitted here today at the ninety-ninth annual session of the Supreme Council for the northern jurisdiction, United States.

The percentage of increase over last year, with 198 per cent, while Indiana has secured the greatest number of new members, 1,585, Pennsylvania retains the largest membership, having 12,525 members.

At the first executive session of the council to-night the following honorary members were elected active members of the Supreme Council: Governor Thomas H. Marshall of Indiana; Hon. C. P. Hawkins of Indianapolis; Frederick W. Hamilton of Massachusetts; president of Tufts College; John P. McNamee, of Columbus, Ohio, a classmate of President Taft, and Delmar D. Darrah, of Bloomington, Ill.

One of the striking features of the session was the calling of the roll of the Masons who were leaders in uniting the Scottish Rite bodies in 1867. For the first time in the history of the order none of the leaders was present today. Of the original fifty-seven members it was reported that only three were now living—General Crocker Lawrence, of Massachusetts; Abraham T. Metcalf, of Michigan, and William Pitt Freble, of Maine.

Sixty-six candidates to-night received the honorary thirty-third degree, the ceremonies being conducted for the first time by the new officers—Barton Smith, of Toledo, Sovereign Grand Commander; Leon M. Abbott, of Boston, Grand Commander; and Amos L. Pettibone, of Chicago, Grand Master of the State. An innovation was the presentation to each candidate by the Grand Commander of the symbolic triple gold ring of the order.

CHENG-TU NEWS REASSURING.

Peking Government Advised City Was Safe Up to September 15.

Peking, Sept. 19.—Official advice received by the government indicates that Cheng-Tu, the Sze-Chuan capital, was safe up to September 15.

The French Legation has received a dispatch from Su-Fu that the prefect's yamen at that place has been attacked and burned by the rebels. Many persons were killed.

A message from General Chao Eih Feng, commander of the troops within the besieged capital, says that he will dispatch troops to the disturbed districts as soon as it can be arranged. He is evidently awaiting reinforcements.

The Chinese government has expressed regret that the Hong Kong and Shanghai authorities have not permitted the holding of a meeting there by those who are opposed to the railway loans.

ASKS AID IN CHINESE FAMINE.

Red Cross Hears Flood Destruction Is Widespread.

Official reports from China state that the Yangtze River is flooded from Hankow to Shanghai, that the river cities are under water, and that rains have submerged other great areas of many of the provinces. General distress has followed and the price of rice has reached an abnormal figure. Twenty-seven counties have been devastated by the floods.

The American National Red Cross announced that it had received a request for aid by the public for the relief of famine sufferers in China. The Red Cross has Jacob H. Schiff, treasurer of New York City Chapter, American Red Cross, 691 Metropolitan Building, New York City.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Miss Cornelia V. R. Robb, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. J. Hampden Robb, will be married to Daniel E. Downs at 100 Park avenue at the house of the bride, on Monday at 4 o'clock. The wedding will be quiet, and only relatives and a few intimate friends will be present at the ceremony, which will be followed by a wedding breakfast. Herbert S. Downs will be his brother's best man. There will be no other attendants.

Another wedding to-day will be that of Miss Margaret Rutherford, daughter of Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., to Ogden L. Mills, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, at La Chaux-de-Fonds, the villa of Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt, at Deauville, on the coast of Normandy.

Mrs. J. Townsend Burden and Miss Evelyn Burden have arrived in town from Newport to meet Mr. and Mrs. L. Townsend Burden, Jr., who will return this week from their honeymoon trip abroad. Mrs. Burden and her daughter are at the Plaza.

Mr. and Mrs. Jay Gould, who were married on April 29, in St. Thomas's Church, and who spent the greater part of their honeymoon abroad, will return from Europe early next week on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. Mr. and Mrs. George Jay Gould will return on the same steamer.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, who returned from Europe a few days ago and are now at their country place at Garrison, N. Y., will spend the greater part of October at Hot Springs, Va.

Mrs. Seth Barton French left town yesterday for Hot Springs, Va.

Mrs. Henry Sanford has returned to town and is at the St. Regis for a few days with her sister. Mr. Sanford is returning from England on the Mauretania.

James J. Van Allen will go to Hot Springs, Va., this week, to remain until he sails for Europe, on October 29. Miss May Van Allen will arrive in town from Newport, Friday, and will stay at the St. Regis while in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. George Crawford Clark and Miss Marion Clark sailed yesterday for Europe on board the Kronprinzessin Cecilie.

Mrs. Albert Gould Jennings left town yesterday for Hot Springs, Va.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald de Koven, who arrived from Europe on Sunday, are at the Plaza for a few days.

Colonel and Mrs. Robert M. Thompson have arrived in town from Southampton, Long Island, and are at the St. Regis.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]

Newport, Sept. 19.—Following her annual custom, Mrs. Elsie French Vanderpool gave her servants a party on Monday night, and her friends to invite all of their friends to spend the evening. There was a dance, followed by a supper. The large luncheon was turned into a ballroom, with profuse decorations of flags and

FUNERAL OF COL. M'COOK.

Dr. F. L. Patton Officiates at Services—Flags at Halfmast.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]

Long Branch, N. J., Sept. 19.—The funeral of Colonel John James McCook was held today and Seabright and Rumson united in paying tribute to his memory. The flags on the first houses in both boroughs and on the public schools and the Seabright Beach Club were at half-mast.

The Rev. Dr. F. L. Patton, formerly president of Princeton University, officiated at the various services held at Colonel McCook's late home, at the Seabright Presbyterian Chapel and at the grave in Princeton. The chapel, which Colonel McCook had helped to found, was crowded with soldiers to know Colonel McCook personally by reason of his having spent thirty summers at Seabright.

At the services in the chapel, after the reading of the Scriptures and the singing of one of Colonel McCook's favorite hymns by the choir of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, of New York, Dr. Patton, in his prayer eulogized the dead statesman and lawyer. He reviewed his life from the cradle to the grave, touching particularly on his gallantry as a volunteer in the Civil War, his service as a member of the United States Senate, and his public life.

FUNERAL OF THOMAS H. CARTER.

Washington, Sept. 19.—A solemn high mass of requiem was celebrated at St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church today for ex-Senator Thomas H. Carter, of Montana, who died here on Sunday. The funeral was held at 10 o'clock. The Rev. Father Daniel DeLoach, of the United States, the mass was celebrated by the Rev. Thomas A. Walsh, of St. Paul's, Monsignor Mackin delivered the eulogy.

The honorary pallbearers were Senators Bailey, of Texas; Crane, of Massachusetts, and Brandegee, of Connecticut; ex-Senator Scott, of West Virginia; Attorney General Galen, of Montana; Judge Hunt, of the court of Commerce; Hon. C. P. Hawkins, of Indianapolis; ex-Governor Streeter of New Hampshire, and George E. Hamilton, of this city. The burial was at Mount Olivet Cemetery.

ASSEMBLYMAN OLIVER'S FUNERAL.

The funeral of Assemblyman James Oliver, who died on Monday, will take place to-morrow morning. The body will be taken from the home of A. J. Oliver, a nephew, at 26th street and Perry avenue, The Bronx, to the Grand Central Station at 9 a. m. It will then be carried to St. Ann's Roman Catholic Church, at No. 112 East 12th street, where a requiem mass will be said at 10 a. m. The burial will be in Calvary Cemetery.

M'NAMARA LAWYER ARRESTED.